

The Russian cruisers *Surk* and *Dimitri* were timed to leave Singapore for Hongkong on Monday last, 13th inst.

The Ovide Musin Concert Company has been well received by the critics at Singapore, but disappointingly small audiences were reported.

The Rev. R. F. Oshold left for home on leave to-day by the French mail steamer *Salazie*. A large number of residents were down at the wharf to wish him a safe voyage.

When H.M.S. *Undaunted* was at Labuan, several shooting parties went on shore on the mainland, but although many deer were sighted no easy chances of a shot were obtained.

The first heat for Mr. F. H. May's Polo Cup will be played on Friday afternoon, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock, on the Causeway Bay ground, between Capt. Loveband's and Mr. T. H. Whitehead's teams.

On Monday a gang of twenty men, armed with swords, revolvers and other firearms, took possession of a shop in Kowloon City, and after searching the premises decamped with raw and prepared opium to the value of \$600.

Vessels in the docks.—At Kowloon—H. M. S. *Centurion*, schooner *Esmeralda*, *Azamor*, independent, *Taihow*, H.M.S. *Archer*, H.M.S. *Wivern*.
Cosmopolitan—*Exo*.
Aberdeen—*Ocampo*.

The schedule of the time of departure from Hongkong for Macao of the steamer *Hewingshan* during the summer months has been issued by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Ltd. Commencing on the 15th inst., and until further notice, the *Hewingshan* will leave Macao at 7.30 a.m.

Shortly after nine o'clock last night four men armed with revolvers entered a second-hand clothes shop at Queen's Road East, Wanchai, and after having tied up the four occupants in the back room, secured clothing and money to the value of \$100. The alarm was not raised till a considerable time afterwards and the thieves made good their escape. The occupants of the shop state they could identify the robbers.

The Right Rev. E. Gaudier, Roman Catholic Bishop of Malacca, Chaplain to the troops, died at Singapore on the morning of the 8th inst. Heart disease was the cause of death, complicated by dropsy. Deceased belonged to Angers, was 63 years of age, entered the priesthood at the age of 24 and was sent to Mysore as a missionary; was elected, in 1878, Vicar Apostolic of the Malay Peninsula and Bishop of Eucapria, which office he continued to hold until 1888, when the style of the see was altered to that of Bishop of Malacca.

The Straits Times says:—We are authoritatively informed that, on the conclusion of the coronation festivities in Moscow, Li Hung-Chang will go to London, where he is entrusted with a special political mission to the Marquis of Salisbury. Questions of great importance to British trade and political supremacy in the Far East will be discussed by the two statesmen. While in England, His Excellency will be received and entertained by Her Majesty the Queen. Li Hung-Chang had previously arranged to return to China by way of America, but he has now decided, after experience of the fatigue that would be entailed by so long a journey, to return via the Suez Canal. We hope the result of Li Hung-Chang's trip to civilised Europe will result in the introduction of reform in China, if not through the medium of the veteran statesman, at least by the aid of the large company of officials who accompany him.

A special session of the Justices of the Peace was held in the Justices Room at the Magistrate's office this afternoon. The Justices present were:—Commander Hastings, Acting Police Magistrate; Captain Lethbridge, Acting Superintendent of Police; Messrs W. M. B. Arthur, A. S. Hooper, D. E. Brown, A. G. Morris, E. W. Mitchell, J. A. Carville, J. H. Lewis and W. Dandy. The Justices considered an application from Esther Oliver for the transfer of her Publican's license to sell and retail intoxicating liquors on the premises situated at houses Nos. 12 and 13, Queen Victoria Street, under the sign of 'The Traveller's Hotel' to one Amelia Schwarz. Mr. F. B. Bowley appeared for the applicant and said that the hotel was principally used by German officers and engineers, and that 3,824 passed through the Colony every year. The Police objected to the transfer on the ground that were two houses of the same name near at hand, and there was no necessity for this one. Mr. Bowley stated the applicant had a good character, and her application was supported by the German Consul. The application was refused.

W. Robinson & Co.'s Planes are guaranteed for the climate. Planes repaired equal to new.

At Dundee the other day, a final dividend at the rate of thirty-nine-hundredths of a penny in the pound was paid on the estate of Ernest Haebiger, merchant, who two years ago was convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for a series of frauds on his merchants. The first dividend was 14d. per pound.

It is deemed worthy of note that the Japanese Consul was not present at H. E. Li Hung-Chang's reception at Singapore.

Last night Inspector McIvor visited a Japanese refreshment room in Wellington Street with a warrant to search for intoxicating liquor. The Inspector was not successful in securing a sufficient quantity of intoxicating liquor to institute a charge of dealing without a license, but in the course of his search he observed that 'Adam's wine' was too freely used, the tap being turned full on and the water running over the floor. At the Magistrate's, the master of the refreshment room was found guilty of wasting the water and fined \$10, with an alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

The annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps took place on the Parade Ground this afternoon. Major Pemberton, R.D., Acting Commandant, was in command, and the officers on parade were: Field Battery—Capt. McCallum, Lieutenants Chapman, Macdonell and Macdonald, and Surg.-Lieut. Stedman; *Maxia Gun Company*—Capt. Adamson and Lieutenants Lowborne and Surgeon-Lieutenant Lowborne. There was a large number of both units, who performed a number of evolutions with the 7-pdr. guns and maxims, besides marching past and going through the ordinary firing and manual exercises. The numbers on parade were: Field Battery (rank and file), 53 and 14 signallers; Maxim Gun Corps (rank and file), 22. The Honorary Colonel, H. E. Sir W. Robinson, attended by his A.D.C. Capt. Sterling, was also present. The inspecting officer was Major-General Black, who was accompanied by his staff officers Lieut.-Col. The O'Gorman, D.A.A.G., and Capt. Loveband. A.D.C. After the inspection Major-General Black, in presenting the prizes to the successful competitors during the year, said it was the custom in the old days when inspecting volunteers to lay on a good deal of butter, but it would be a sort of insult to men of sense like the Hongkong Volunteers to besmear them with praise. He expressed himself as highly pleased with their movements on two field days on the hills and at the inspection. The firing of the 7-pounders was very good, but that of the maxims was not particularly good. He then referred to several improvements he had suggested to H.E. the Governor. The worst thing about them was that there was so few of them. They were 'a devilish good body of men.'

He advised the members to stick to the corps after they were proficient and so act as an inducement for others to join. The present position of the French cruiser *Jaly* is at present causing a good deal of doubt. She left Yokohama last for Chemulpo on the 7th, March, and since then her loss has been reported in several Japanese papers. We hear that there was no foundation for this report. Her exact whereabouts at present, however, is a mystery.—*Japan Mail*.

ALLIANCE. Art Models, very fine, \$400/450; Cabin Planes, small but excellent, \$175/225.—W. Robinson & Co.

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Mr. Henniker-Houston has been made aware of a light-fingered industry which devotes itself to the skilful cutting-off and the rejoining of the uncut edges of stamps, having passed through the press, but not been entirely detected. He has brought the subject under the notice of the Secretary to the Treasury, and suggests as an effective precaution against the fraud the total obliteration of adhesive stamps. For some time the machine used in the United States, which thoroughly effaces the stamp, was adopted in the British Post Office, but has been, for reasons not publicly explained, discarded.

It is pointed out by the *Bombay Gazette*, that the time is fast approaching when the present contract with the P. & O. Company will have to be reconsidered and renewed. The Government of India, it appears, intend to address a despatch on the subject to the Secretary of State this year, embodying their views on the matter, and if we may judge of them by the tone of our contemporary's article, there is to be a steadfast demand for an accelerated speed.

A fair quantity of powder was burnt yesterday morning (says the *Singapore Free Press*) at the 24th inst., by way of compliment. From the *Rurik* 21 guns, saluting the port, 21 from Fort Canning in reply. Then nine mail gun from Fort Canning. Then nine from the *Undaunted*, saluting Capt. Kriger, as having the rank of commodore, nine in reply from the *Rurik*, and nine from the *Dimitri*. Then nineteen from Fort Canning, saluting Li Hung-Chang on landing, nineteen from the *Undaunted* and nineteen from the *Rurik*. One hundred and twenty-seven guns in all, all within little more than an hour.

If the Chinese brave is always ready to bolt from an enemy, he is mighty traitorous and dangerous to his friends and teachers. The German drill instructors at Nanking have been so lately treated of late by their country people that they have had to appeal to the Victoria Lia K'un-yi on the subject. That official has accordingly issued a proclamation in which he explains to his military children that these foreigners were engaged by Chang Chih-ung, by order of the Emperor, to teach the Chinese to fight, and now that China is gone, the Chinese are not to treat the foreigners as 'foreign devils.' If the soldiers disobey this warning they will be severely punished.—*China Gazette*.

W. Robinson & Co. have 180 Planes for Hire on Monthly Payments, also Planes returned from Hire shops.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE SPORTS.

On Monday the annual sports of the Rifle Brigade were held at the Happy Valley. Splendid weather favoured the sports, and, therefore, the attendance of spectators was large, amongst those present being H.E. Sir William Robinson, the Governor. There was good competition in each of the events. During the afternoon the Band of the Regiment played selections of music. The whole arrangements for the meeting were admirably carried out. The following were the officials:—President and Referee—Lieut.-Col. C. H. B. Norcott. Committee—Capt. W. V. Eccles, Capt. A. G. Ferguson, Lieut. R. Alexander, Lieut. C. W. G. Knox, Lieut. G. Paley, Lieut. L. Hoey (Hon. Sec.) Sub-Committee—Sergeant Major W. Morrish, Quarter-Master Sergeant W. Heggatt, Colour-Sergeant J. Finney, Colour-Sergeant H. Lacey.

RESULTS:—

CRICKET BALL.

Acting Corporal Shorman, 96 yards. 1

Private Clarke, 90 yards. 2

Private Perrow, 89 yards. 3

HIGH JUMP.

Private Cronin, 4 ft. 11 in. 1

Private Buiery, 4 ft. 11 in. 2

Private Paley, 4 ft. 9 in. 3

VETERANS' RACE.

Sergeant Tyro, 100 yards. 1

Sergeant Jones, 100 yards. 2

Private Higginson, 100 yards. 3

100 YARDS RACE.

Acting Corporal Hall, 100 yards. 1

Private Richardson, 100 yards. 2

Private Cook, 100 yards. 3

TIME—16 sec.

SEMGENTS' RACE, 220 YARDS.

Sergeant Jones, 220 yards. 1

Sergeant Ryan, 220 yards. 2

DRILL ORDER, 300 YARDS.

Private Thelwood, 300 yards. 1

Private Gorcham, 300 yards. 2

Private Watson, 300 yards. 3

TIME—42 sec.

MURDER RACE, 120 YARDS.

Private Buiery, 120 yards. 1

Private Hattwell, 120 yards. 2

Private Watson, 120 yards. 3

TIME—16 sec.

200 YARDS OPEN RACE.

Acting Corporal Hall, 200 yards. 1

Private Buiery, 200 yards. 2

Private Watson, 200 yards. 3

TIME—22 sec.

CHILDREN'S HANDICAP.

R. Penchy, 100 yards. 1

P. Morrish, 100 yards. 2

E. Layfield, 100 yards. 3

A. Cox, 100 yards. 4

M. Peachy, 100 yards. 5

200 YARDS INDIANS' RACE.

Gurdah, 200 yards. 1

Gurdah Singh, 200 yards. 2

Ali Niska, 200 yards. 3

QUARTER MILE RACE.

Private Buiery, 1/4 mile. 1

Private Windmill, 1/4 mile. 2

Private Watson, 1/4 mile. 3

TIME—54 sec.

HALF MILE RACE.

Private Buiery, 1/2 mile. 1

Corporal Brook, 1/2 mile. 2

Private Watson, 1/2 mile. 3

BAND BOYS' RACE, 100 YARDS.

Kelley, 100 yards. 1

Howard, 100 yards. 2

Gilbert, 100 yards. 3

ALARM POST CO. PRIZE.

'C' Company, 100 yards. 1

'D' Company, 100 yards. 2

'C' Company, 100 yards. 3

TUG OF WAR.

'B' Company won easily.

BAND RACE, 100 YARDS.

Bandman Green, 100 yards. 1

Bandman Vaughan, 100 yards. 2

Bandman Thomas, 100 yards. 3

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(SUPPLIED TO THE 'CHINA MAIL'.)

LONDON, April 13, 1896.

MATABELELAND.

Mr Cecil Rhodes proposes to start for Port Salisbury with a column to relieve Bulawayo. Two hundred Soudanese troops will form part of the column.

Sir Hercules Robinson is sending to Matabeleland two hundred mounted infantry and three hundred cavalry, besides a body of volunteers.

THE COST OF THE NILE EXPEDITION.

A group of Egyptian capitalists is legally opposing the action of the French Bondholders Association, affirming that the grant of funds from the Caisse de la Dette is justified by the necessity for the Nile Expedition. The case has commenced in Cairo, and has been adjourned for a fortnight.

LI HUNG CHANG AT SAIGON.

Le Courier de Saigon contains a further account of the visit to Saigon of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, and of his entertainment at Government House by the Lieut.-Governor, M. Sandret. After dinner, the Viceroy made the following little speech:—

Ladies and gentlemen, I drink to your health, to the prosperity of the French Government, and I rejoice at the important event which supplies the motive of our passage through this country. We are going, as you know, to the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, H.M. the Czar Alexander. The Emperor of China, our master, has confided to us this important mission. We are going direct to Alexandria, whence a special ship will take us to Odessa, and thence we proceed to Moscow by the most rapid means. After the coronation of the Czar we will go to Paris, to present to the Emperor the Republic of France, and to the brothers of France, which we are the satisfaction of the French Government and of our Emperor for the part taken by these two Powers in the restitution of China of the province of Liaoting by the Japanese. We thank you, M. le Gouverneur, for the kind reception which has been accorded to us by the population of Cochinchina, and for the kindness of your Government. We will send a telegram to the French Government to thank you for the details of your visit to Cochinchina and for the French Republic to our name. I drink to your health, M. le Gouverneur, ladies and gentlemen, and to the health of the whole of France.

M. Sandret replied in a short speech and thanked the Viceroy for the favourable impressions he had formed of France. He hoped that the relations between France and China would be such as to conduce to the peace and happiness of both. An adjournment was made to the Theatre to witness 'The Grand Mogul,' but Li Hung Chang, on the score of fatigue, left at the conclusion of the first act. We are told that the orchestra played in brilliant fashion, the Chinese music being particularly good. The Viceroy presented Madame Sandret with four pieces of Chinese silk manufactured in Peking for the Imperial Court. Added to this royal present, Li Hung Chang presented her with four boxes of Imperial tea 'de qualité extra-supérieure!!!'

LI HUNG CHANG AT SAIGON.

The Ambassador from the Emperor of China, H. E. Li Hung Chang, arrived during the afternoon of yesterday (7th April) at the house of the Chinese Consul, after leaving Government House. In the evening he drove out to Bendor, Serangoon Road, the residence of Mr. Seah Liang Seah, and formerly Whampoa's Gardens. Contrary to expectation he drove thence direct to Bendor 5.30 p.m. A special point was made of looking after the distinguished visitor's safety, as there was some unfounded rumour of bad feeling being against him which might have led to mischief. Inspector Jennings therefore accompanied H. E. from Government House, and Suppl. Bell accompanied him to Bendor. It need hardly be said that the precautionary measures were ample to secure him from any molestation, a most improbable event.—*Singapore Free Press*.

WET H. E. DID NOT LAND AT HONGKONG.

Li Hung-Chang officially stated, at the Chinese Consul's residence, his reasons for not landing at Hongkong. He remained on board the steamer in deference to the advice of his medical adviser, who feared the plague in the island. Dr. Irwin said there would be no risk in His Excellency himself going ashore; but, if he went, his servants would also land, and the infection might be brought to land. While he remained on the vessel, none of his servants would dare to land. Li Hung-Chang was also very anxious to proceed. He feared a nine days' quarantine at Singapore, and was afraid that he might arrive in Russia too late for the coronation, as it is fixed for the 14th of May. Should the Russian Government be at all delayed, the Russian Government has arranged to send a warship to Alexandria, so that Li Hung-Chang may go to Moscow by way of the Black Sea.—*Straits Times*.

RAUB.

Speaking of the proposed increase of the milling power at Raub, as well as the suggested introduction of electric power installation and so on, the *Perah Pioneer* says:—

'So far the mine has only paid—including the sixpence now proposed to be distributed—dividends amounting to one shilling since 1890, or earlier, on shares that have been paid up to the extent of thirteen shillings and sixpence or more. The whole of the gold won has only produced in that time \$633,000. Practically, then, up to the present the company has done nothing more than mine for the benefit of its servants and the State of Pahang;—a circumstance worthy of consideration for many purposes. To procure what the manager and directors now consider necessary, partially paid-up shareholders will have to contribute the whole of the balance due on their shares. The subject is one that requires pondering on. The views of the manager are worthy of consideration, no doubt; but few things are so delusive as the eccentricities of local and mineral deposits, generally.'

THE CHINESE-JAPAN TREATY OF PEACE.

A NEW TRANSLATION.

The following is the first instalment of a translation from the Chinese of the negotiations between Viceroy Li Hung-Chang and Marquis Ito which led to the Treaty of Shimonoseki. This translation puts a new aspect on the records hitherto published:—

HISTORY of the negotiations between the Grand Secretary and Viceroy Li Hung-Chang and Count (now Marquis) Ito, as narrated in two Chinese 'Black-books,' one giving the correspondence and the other the interviews.

(*PRELIMINARY TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL*). It must be premised that in the course of the fifth and last interview Li Hung-Chang states that he received the Emperor's commands on the 13th February 1895 and arrived in Japan on the 19th of March.]

Accordingly the first interview took place on the 20th of March when Li Hung-Chang, his adopted son Li King-tang, (apparently the one usually known as 'Lord Li'), also three secretaries, proceeded to 'the appointed place,' and found there the Premier Count Ito, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Mutsu, and four assistants. After a few complimentary observations, both sides produced and compared credentials, which, with the usual formalities, were then presented, were found in due order.

After directing the English version of the proposed treaty of peace (not printed) to be read aloud, the Grand Secretary handed it to Count Ito, who, after a moment's reflection, promised to reply the following day. Count Ito expressed his regret that the Emperor of China had not actually signed the credentials, adding that, as his Majesty was now on amicable terms with European sovereigns, he might as well have followed their recognized procedure throughout; however, he was not going to press the matter on this occasion, and accepted the credentials as they were. He then handed the imperial seal (which was attached to the treaty) to Count Ito, who, after a moment's reflection, could no longer see his way open to consent to a treaty affecting only those three places; for special treaties were usually arranged from operations as in the present instance. But he was quite prepared to discuss terms of peace, provided the proposal for a treaty were entirely withdrawn and not mentioned any more.

It was finally arranged that Li should reply officially to Count Ito's memorandum of peace terms within three days, and state in writing that he could not possibly agree to a treaty on the latter's terms. The messenger who brought the memorandum would also name a date for the next interview. The Grand Secretary departed after frequently expressing a hope that the proposed terms of peace would be found less galling than the proposed terms of war.

(To be continued.)

A CHINESE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE.

A few days ago we mentioned that the Peking Government, owing to financial stringency, was obliged to sanction, amongst other things, the establishment of a national and uniform postal system throughout the empire, under the control of foreigners, like the I. M. Customs. Indeed, as a matter of fact, some three years ago such a scheme was actually sanctioned by the Throne, and Sir Robert Hart was entrusted to draw up a plan for superseding the existing disconnected and irresponsible private system, which, however, surprisingly well conducted and admirably and safely managed, except that the rates charged for the carriage of letters strikes foreigners as exorbitantly high, and must of necessity greatly restrict communication between the various portions of the empire. At that time it was believed the new scheme would be inaugurated without delay, and the stamps were actually designed and detailed, and the plan was to fall through—really because of the opposition from high quarters interested in the maintenance of the present archaic and expensive system. Now it is said a Decree has been issued authorising the I. G. to organize the postal service at once, in the hope that he will earn a revenue out of it for the Peking Government.—*China Gazette*.

A NEW ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

We have been asked to publish the following:—To the Missionaries and all Others in China who may sympathize with the Anti-Opium Movement:—It is the prayer of many and faithful efforts have been made by the friends of humanity in China to combat the opium evil. These efforts have met with a measure of success, victims of evil have been rescued and the interest and prayers of friends in Christian countries have been enlisted. Doubtless, however, much more would have been accomplished had a willing and self-organized effort. In Union there is strength. The Missionary body in China represents a great part of the evangelical Christian public of the leading nations and might be able by a determined and united effort to accomplish much against opium. The present, with its world-wide awakening interest in China and things Chinese, seems to be the best time for an opportune time to take a forward step. Living in China we have special opportunities to know the extent and character of this evil and to study the question of its suppression—such opportunities being a great responsibility. The blood of the countless slaves of opium will cry out against us if we neglect these opportunities. Among the Chinese themselves there is a great work to be done in arousing and uniting those who see and acknowledge opium to be one of the greatest curses of their people, and who would gladly assist in efforts against it. It is our duty to initiate such a movement, and we suggest to organize a society called the 'Anti-Opium League in China,' composed of representatives of all the missionary communities in this Empire, along with all who sympathize with its objects and are willing to lend a helping hand. The general object of the Society, as suggested in the name, would be to devise and pursue whatever methods the Grand of God might enable us to use toward the delivery of China from opium. As objects in detail the following have been suggested:—

1.—To co-operate with the 'Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade' in the collection of information and statistics as to the effects of opium in China.

2.—To inform the Christian people of the countries from which we come concerning the evils of opium and to enlist their prayers, sympathy and efforts in behalf of this cause.

3.—To enlighten the anti-opium question among the Chinese themselves, and to enlist the aid of those who sympathize with our object.

Looking toward the formation of such a society the missionary community in Foshan, at its Association Meeting in February, appointed a Committee on Opium, with instructions to correspond with the associations of other missionary communities, urging upon them co-operation with us in the formation of such a League.

It is suggested that the missionary Associations in the larger centres appoint local committees and that smaller communities appoint single representatives, that these

committees elect a Central Committee and permanent officers, thus completing the general organization and opening the way for the direct work proposed. Correspondence and suggestions as to methods of organization, etc., from all friends of the movement are solicited.

It is hoped that through the blessing of God success may attend our united efforts. We are truly yours—

The Szechwan Committee, Hampton C. Dutton (Chairman), W. H. Park, M.D., J. R. Wilkinson, M.D., Ann Walter, M.D., J. B. Fearn, M.D., Joseph Ballie, W. N. Crozier (Secretary).

Please address correspondence to: Rev. W. N. Crozier, c/o. Pres. Mission Press, 18 Peking Road, Shanghai.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(Via Australia.)

THE DONGLA EXPEDITION. London, March 16.—A further evidence of Russian intrigue is afforded by the announcement that the Czar has decorated Meslek, the victorious Shor-King. The Kaiser has declared that Germany will only recognize British protection in Egypt with a garrison.

March 17.—The Egyptian military authorities have requested £200,000 from the Egyptian Reserve Fund to defray the cost of the expedition which is being fitted out. The French Government, however, is not prepared to meet this demand. A camel corps, with a battery of maxim guns, is being fitted out to start for the seat of the disturbance. A fleet of 10 steamers, loaded with war material, will proceed up the Nile to Wady Halfa. The entire force will be in Khartoum by April 1. It is expected that Colonel Kitchener will be the Commander-in-chief, with Major Rundle in command of the second division, and Major Ulster of the third. The Khadive is greatly interested in the war-like preparations.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Curzon declared that influences were at work in Africa that would possibly prove a menace to the peace of Europe. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that the Opposition would not oppose the expedition if it was limited to an overt and immediate danger. On the other hand, if the expedition was the initiation of a new policy to reconquer the Sudan, the Opposition would object to the proposed expedition. It was not intended to occupy Darfur. Italy, he thought, would receive the sympathy of the British nation in connection with her recent disasters. The Sudan was under the worst rule in the world, and it was impossible to conceive a more beneficial change than its transfer to British influence.

THE LONDON TIMES EXPRESSES ITS APPROVAL OF A GRADUAL INFLUX OF SOUDAN.

March 18.—Three battalions of British troops are stationed between Wady Halfa and Akash. It is reported that, owing to the heat and the lowness of the Nile, Lord Wolseley recommends that the expedition should not advance beyond Akash until September. The Cairo correspondent of the London Times declares that British troops would be more suited for the campaign than British, owing to the trying nature of the climate. The announcement is made that Sir Francis Baring, who escaped last

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year 1862. Hongkong, 1863. \$6.00.

HANDBOOK OF BUDDHISM: A
Simplified Chinese Dictionary. Second
Edition. Hongkong, 1888. \$2.50.

THREE LECTURES ON BUDDHISM.
Third Edition. Hongkong, 1884. \$1.50.

FENGSHUI: Remedies of Chinese
Natural Science. Hongkong, 1873.
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DAY, the 16th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
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Hongkong, April 14, 1896. 787

**RICKMERS REGULAR LINE OF
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**FOR MARSEILLES, BREMEN AND
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(Taking Cargo at through rates to RED
SEA PORTS, MEDITERRANEAN
and BLACK SEA PORTS).

The Co.'s Steamship
Thorbecke Rickmers,
Capt. Pape, will be
despatched as above on
FRIDAY, the 17th Inst., instead of as pre-
viously advertised.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 10, 1896. 509

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

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(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS and taking through Cargo
to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

The Chartered Steamship
Orono,
Capt. Hancock, will be
despatched for the above
Ports, on or about FRIDAY, the 17th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 13, 1896. 785

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.**

The Steamship
Ararat,
Capt. J. E. Hansen, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on SATURDAY, the 18th
Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 14, 1896. 793

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship
Prima,
Capt. C. Jackson, will be
despatched as above on
SUNDAY, the 19th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 6, 1896. 732

SHELL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

The Co.'s Steamship
Terber,
Capt. J. Moore, will be
despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 20th Instant.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 10, 1896. 633

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

The Steamship
Yuzuru,
Capt. R. Nixon, will be
despatched on THURS-
DAY, the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 11, 1896. 775

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

**FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.**

The Co.'s Steamship
Chungking,
Capt. Williams, will be
despatched on FRIDAY,
the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed
to the Superior Accommodation offered
by this Steamer. First-class Saloon
is situated forward of the Engine.
A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the
supply of Fresh Provisions during the
entire voyage. A daily-qualified Surgeon is
carried, and the Vessel is fitted through-
out with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 11, 1896. 774

SEIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship
Reichswehr,
Capt. DAVIES, R.N.R.,
will be despatched for
the above Port on or about the 30th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 13, 1896. 769

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 100 A.T. British Ship
Queen Elizabeth,
Fulton, Master, will load here
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, February 18, 1896. 588

FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 J.L. American Barque
Gerald C. Foley,
Capt. Scurry, shortly ex-
pected, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, April 13, 1896. 782

Mails.

**STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, AEGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.**

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA-
VIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTIN-
ENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *PESHAWUR*,
Captain F. J. Cole, carrying Her
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this for BOMBAY, on THURS-
DAY, the 23rd April, at Noon, taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
(This Steamer connects at Bombay with the
Steamship *CARTHAGE*, leaving that
port on the 16th MAY, for LONDON
Direct).

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be transhipped at Colombo into a
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will
be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office
until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, April 9, 1896. 793

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

**STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUETZ, PORT SAID,
NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTIC PORTS;**

also,
**LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.**

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Sachsen..... Tuesday April 28.
Karlsruhe..... Tuesday May 26.
Prinz Heinrich..... Tuesday June 23.
Prussia..... Tuesday July 21.
Sachsen..... Tuesday August 18.
Karlsruhe..... Tuesday September 16.
Prinz Heinrich..... Tuesday October 13.
Prussia..... Tuesday November 10.

ON TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April,
1896, at 9 a.m., the Company's
S.S. *SAHSEN*, Captain H. SURZEN,
with MAELS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at Naxos and Genoa.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon on SATURDAY, the 25th Instant.
Cargo and Specie will be received on
board until 5 p.m. on MONDAY, the 27th
Instant, and Parcels will be received at
the Agency's Office, until Noon, on MONDAY,
the 27th Instant. Contents of Packages
are required. No Parcel Receipts will be
signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels
should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in
measure.

The Steamer is splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewards.
Linen can be washed on board.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 4, 1896. 718

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U. S. Mail Line.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

**VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

China (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama and
Honolulu).....
at noon.

Ferret (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama and
Honolulu).....
at noon.

City of Rio de Janeiro
(via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea
and Yokohama).....
at noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CHINA*
will be despatched for SAN FRAN-
CISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, IN-
LAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONO-
LULU, TO-MORROW, the 16th April,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo
for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed
to break their journey at any point en route.
Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the
principal cities of the United States or
Canada. Rates may be obtained on applica-
tion.

Passengers holding orders TO OVER-
LAND ROUTES have the choice of the Overland
Rail routes from San Francisco, including
the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER
and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANA-
DIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment
of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.
Passengers holding orders FOR OVER-
LAND CITIES in the United States have,
between San Francisco and Chicago, the
option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC,
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC,
DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other
direct connecting Railways, and from Chi-
cago to destination, the choice of direct
lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be
had on application.
Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Navy,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via
Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad,
and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico,
Central and South America, by the Com-
pany's connecting Steamers, and by the
Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. on the day previous to sailing. Parcels
will be received at the office until
5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of cargo is required.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo
intended to points beyond San Francisco
to the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes,
addressed to the Collector of Customs at San
Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 15, 1896. 707

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

**PAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,**

VIA
**THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.**

**VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgia (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama and
Honolulu).....
at noon.

Wenden (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea,
Yokohama and
Honolulu).....
at noon.

Gael (via Nagasaki,
Kobe, Inland Sea
and Yokohama).....
at noon.

THE Steamship *BELGIC* will be
despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA
and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the
25th April, at Noon, connection being
made at Yokohama with Steamers from
Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the
INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at
HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to
break their journey at any point en route.
Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the prin-
cipal cities of the United States or Canada.
Rates and particulars of the various routes
may be obtained on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted
to Missionaries, members of the Navy,
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services,
to European officials in service of China
and Japan, and to Government officials and
their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-
embarking at San Francisco for China or
Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will
be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This
allowance does not apply to through fares
from China and Japan to Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full, and must be received at
the Company's Office until 5 p.m. on the
day previous to sailing.

Consular invoices to accompany Cargo
intended to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Col-
lector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.
Hongkong, April 9, 1896. 703

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet
the wants of many students of Chinese
history and the discontinuance of "Notes
and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its
Twenty-first Volume. The Review discusses
those topics which are of interest to the
mind of students of the "Far East" and
about which every intelligent person con-
nected with China or Japan is desirous of
obtaining trustworthy information. It in-
cludes many interesting Notes and original
papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology,
Folklore, Geography, History, Literature,
Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities,
and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc.,
of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the
Far East generally. Recently a new de-
partment has been taken, and the Review now
gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and
Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known
writers. It was thought that by extending
the scope of the Review in this direction,
the Magazine would be made more generally
useful.

The Review department receives special
attention, and endeavours are made to
present a careful and concise record of
Literature on China etc., and to give
critiques embodying sketches of the most
recent works on such topics. Authors and
Publishers are requested to forward works
to "Editor, China Review," care of China
Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued
and form an important means of obtaining
from and diffusing among students knowl-
edge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords
further and accurate information for the in-
terchange of views and discussion of various
topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin,
or any of the Modern Languages are re-
ceived. The papers are contributed by the
members of the various Consular, the Im-
perial Customs, and Hongkong Services,
and also by the Ministry bodies amongst
whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship
is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the
regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers,
Eitel, Bretschneider, and Hirth, Professor

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL

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(Wah Yee Yat Pe)

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Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	30,000	10	5	\$7 1/2, sales
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	20,000	10	5	\$16, sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.	8,000	1 1/2	10	nom.
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Intimations.

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Postage to the United Kingdom.

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 4 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 4 cents each.

Reply Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

The General Local Rates for Hongkong, China and Treaty Ports (Canton excepted) are:—

Letters per 1/2 oz., 5 cents (c).

Post Cards, each, 1 cent.

Reply Post Cards, 2 cents each.

Books and Patterns, per 2 oz., 2 cents.

Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents per 2 oz.

Registration, 5 cents.

(c) Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao 2 cents.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day.

In Town (Ship Street to Bonham Street) West, up to level of Robinson Road, at 8 a.m. 10 a.m., noon, 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m.

In the Suburbs, 9 a.m., noon, 3 p.m., unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, &c., all of the same kind, to addresses in Hongkong, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unregistered postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

3. Boxholders may also send Patterns and envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes or Jewellery and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

It is forbidden to insert in ordinary or Registered Correspondence (a) Current Coin (b) Articles liable to Customs Duty.

Parcel Post to the United Kingdom.

Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received in Hongkong and at British Post Offices in China, for transmission to the United Kingdom by P. & O. Packet or Gibraltar. No parcel is sent with the Overland Mail via Brindisi. Parcels there are sent in London about eight days later than the Mail. Parcels may be sealed, but any parcel, even though sealed, is liable to be opened for examination.

Parcels must be posted in Hongkong before 3 p.m. on the day before the departure of the Mail. Those arriving from the Coast, &c., after this hour are kept for the following P. & O. Mail.

The Postage is 40 cents per lb., and 25 cents each succeeding lb. or fraction of a lb. which includes Registration fee, and must be prepaid in stamps. No further charge is made in the United Kingdom except for Customs dues. No parcel must be more than 9 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in greatest length and girth combined. A receipt is given for each Parcel.

The sender must fill up a form of Customs Declaration, which can be obtained free at each Post Office. No parcel can be accepted till this is completely and accurately filled. The only articles criminally sent from China which are liable to duty are Tea and Tobacco.

Dangerous or perishable goods, articles likely to injure the Mails, Liquids (unless securely packed) or parcels easily crushed, such as hand-boxes, are prohibited. No Parcel can be received if its value exceeds \$500.

A Parcel may contain a letter to the same address as that of the Parcel itself, or another Parcel to the same address. No other enclosures are allowed.

With regard to inward Parcels, addresses are requested to observe that the Parcel Mail is not opened until the ordinary distribution of letters, &c., is finished. The regulations are generally similar to the above, and the Parcels are sent out via Gibraltar.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while

passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That the application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and within a year at the most from the date of Posting.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handily bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition. Nor on account of alleged losses of the Contents of Registered covers which have reached their destination. Nor on account of any article for which the addressee has signed a receipt.

Misent or Delayed Correspondence.

When correspondence has been misent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, Sent to me, or Received at 7 p.m., or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing, to the Postmaster General. This action should be taken the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

1. Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, Patterns, Bills, Almanacs, &c., for addresses in Hongkong or the Ports of China, in batches of not less than ten of uniform size and weight may be sent to the Post Office unregistered, the postage at the rate of one cent each, being paid in cash or charged to the sender's account. Special accounts may be opened with non-boxholders for the delivery of considerable numbers of such articles.

2. Such covers, when addressed to places other than Hongkong or China, must be prepaid two cents each in stamps as heretofore.

3. Circulars, &c., must not exceed 2 ounces each in weight. Patterns, Almanacs, &c., must be under 4 ounces each in weight. Heavier articles will be charged ordinary rates.

4. Envelopes containing Patterns, &c., may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed circulars may be enclosed in pattern packets.

5. Addresses must be complete. That is to say, each cover as is not addressed to heads of houses the addressee's residence or place of business must be added. Incomplete addresses covers will be returned to the sender for address.

Money Orders.

(Office Hours (Sundays and holidays excepted) 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 1, but the office is open from 10 to 5 on the working day next before any mail for Europe, which leaves at noon.)

(Money orders cannot be issued or cashed on mail mornings, when closing mails for Europe, and noon.)

1. Money Orders are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai at current rates of exchange on the following Countries and places:—

Canada.

China Ports (Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningbo, Hangchow, and Shanghai).

Ceylon.

British India (including Burma and the Agencies of the Indian Post Office in the Persian Gulf).

Japan Ports (Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, and other ports).

New South Wales.

New Zealand.

British North Borneo.

Queensland.

Siam (Bangkok only).

South Africa (Cape Colony, Natal, and Transvaal).

South Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca).

Tasmania.

United Kingdom.

Victoria.

United States of America.

DRAWN THROUGH LONDON OFFICE.

Foreign Countries:—

Austria-Hungary.

Belgium.

Bulgaria.

China (Tientsin, Peking, and other ports).

Denmark (including Iceland and Faeroe Islands).

Danish West Indies.

Egypt.

France with Algeria.

German Empire (including Holstein and the Cameroons).

Holland.

Italy (with Agencies at Tripoli, Aseb and Massauah).

Norway.

Orange Free State.

Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores).

Roumania.

Sweden.

Switzerland.

Transvaal.

Tunis.

Foreign Cities and Towns:—

Constantinople.

Salonica.

Smyrna.

Panama.

Tanger.

British Colonies:—

Cyprus.

Falkland Islands.

Gibraltar.

Malta.

Newfoundland.

British Honduras.

British Guiana.

Cape Colony.

Gold Coast Colony.

Lagos.

Mauritius.

Natal.

St. Helena.

Sydney.

St. Vincent.

Sierra Leone.

Tobago.

Mombasa.

Lamu.

Turks Islands.

2.—Orders on the Countries drawn through the London Post Office are paid less the following discount for which the remitter should allow:—

(a) For sums not exceeding £1, 12 1/2 cts.

(b) For sums exceeding £1, 25 cts.

(c) For sums exceeding £25, 50 cts.

(d) For sums exceeding £50, 75 cts.

(e) For sums exceeding £100, 100 cts.

(f) For sums exceeding £200, 125 cts.

(g) For sums exceeding £500, 150 cts.

(h) For sums exceeding £1000, 175 cts.

(i) For sums exceeding £2000, 200 cts.

(j) For sums exceeding £5000, 250 cts.

(k) For sums exceeding £10000, 300 cts.

(l) For sums exceeding £20000, 350 cts.

(m) For sums exceeding £50000, 400 cts.